

The Intelligencer.

CAMPBELL & McDERMOTT,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

The following rates of subscription to take effect from and after the 1st day of July, have been agreed upon by the Publishers of the Wheeling papers:

DAILY, by mail, one year.....	\$7.50
..... six months.....	4.00
..... three months.....	2.25
..... one month.....	.75
by Carriers per week.....	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year.....	5.00
..... six months.....	3.00
..... three months.....	1.50
WEEKLY, one year.....	2.00
..... six months.....	1.00

The same number of the Richmond *Whig* containing the editorial for which it was suppressed, was especially laudatory of Gov. Peirpoint. The Governor must look out for the palaver of such people. It will do no harm as long as it is taken like their late rebel money, at a heavy discount, but if it passes at par we deprecate the effects. It is all well enough in the Governor to let the rebels praise him to their hearts content. In fact he has no option in the case. We have no idea, however, that they like him half as well as they pretend to. The aim is to win on the sympathies of the Governor for seductive purposes. He no doubt understands them very well. Indeed, we are quite sure he does. So let them keep on ingratiating the Governor into the good graces of the first and second families, only let the Governor be sure all the time to keep on administering wholesome medicines under the sugar coating.

The Eastern Virginia rebels seem to be getting worse instead of better. Only the other day the Richmond *Whig* had to be suppressed because its editor, who was supposed to be a union man, turned out to be a bogus. A few days before, the Petersburg *News* had to be similarly dealt with. The Richmond *Times* has already received a warning, and we look for its suppression every day. It is a bitter rebel concern—more artfully venomous than the *Whig* ever was. The Lynchburg *Virginian* requires attention, and will, no doubt, soon receive a notice. It is a rank affair. It is now publishing articles to show that "while the Virginians acknowledge the indisputable fact that they are conquered, subjugated, by superior force, they desire to have no intercourse with their conquerors, and only ask to be let alone, that they may brood in silence over their wrongs."

The stupid triator who edits the *Virginian* forgets that one material consequence of being beaten in the fight is the loss of the power on the part of the rebels to repel Northern people from settling among them. If they could not prevent a forcible invasion of the "sacred soil" while they were armed to the teeth, they cannot now prevent a civic invasion, since they have lost the power of self-defence.

In addition to such articles, the *Virginian* is publishing a series of essays signed by one J. Garland, who evidently regards himself as another John Taylor, of Caroline. They are written in the old style of prosy pomposity, which has characterized the essays of the *Enquirer* for the last fifty years; and, printed on dingy paper, they forcibly recall the days of Auld Lang Syne. These pretentious articles are addressed to the President of the United States, with the object of instructing him in the difficult duty of reorganizing the Southern States. The main points to be observed, according to this fellow, are, first, to recognize the rebel State authorities, including their slave laws and Constitutions; and, as it regards Virginia, the West Virginia organization is to be utterly ignored. Extra Billy Smith, the rightful rebel Governor, is to be acknowledged as the Executive, not merely in place of Peirpoint, but equally over the whole territory of the Old Dominion, from the Dismal Swamp to the Pan Handle. The President is also called upon to set aside the confiscation laws, to discard all thought of punishing anybody, and to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*. By taking this sage advice, we may yet restore entire peace and concord to the country, provided he will, at the same time, crush the nefarious Abolitionists.

The framers of the Alexandria Constitution are repeatedly denounced as "traitors to their State and imported Abolitionists." The framers of the Wheeling Constitution are likewise denounced as "traitors to the State," in every variety of "damnable iteration." Speaking of the West Virginia Constitution, the writer says:

These treacherous people, representing majorities of only about twenty of the real voters of those counties, and a few self-constituted delegates from about fifteen other counties, got up a convention in Wheeling, on the banks of the Ohio river, in one of the counties of that little strip of land called the Pan Handle. In this little covey of renegade Virginians, and foreign intruders on a retired spot of the east bank of the classic Ohio, with a solemnity, gravity, and sagaciousness which would have formed the subject of a Boston mob, they framed the memorable instrument, a constitution for the restored government of Virginia, which is being enforced upon Virginia, through the instrumentality of bayonets and test oaths. In this little junta of detestable traitors, and nefarious intermeddlers, one hundred and twenty counties of the State, containing about a million and a half of its population, were unrepresented—nay, sir, knew nothing about this self-constituted convention, until their stupendous work of wisdom, patriotism and philanthropy had been accomplished; and it is the work of this distasteful club that, in the true spirit of human liberty and American freedom, your Excellency are now ramming down the throats of the people of Virginia. Constitution or no Constitution, law or no law, because you will it. This, sir, is true imperialism, and comes with peculiar grace from a Democratic President. What boots it what Congress would say? What the people of Virginia would say? I am the State, I will it; therefore swallow the draught, however nauseous it may be. In the purer days of the republic, and until the accession of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, what President of the United States would

have been bold enough to have attempted to compel the State of Virginia to accept of a Constitution, framed by a few of her treacherous and headstrong people, whose aggregate wisdom was not sufficient to strike a spark from the broad Ohio, and set on fire the whole of Virginia? It was left for Abraham Lincoln to devise and you to execute this scheme of executive usurpation, and overruling the plain and palpable rights of the States, and the will of the people.

In regard to the Alexandria Constitution, under which Governor Peirpoint is exercising authority as the Governor of Virginia, the writer says:

But, sir, this is not all nor the greatest of a squad of men, about seventeen in number, by whom called, by whom elected and when you know better than I do, assembled some time in the winter of last year, pretending to represent some four or five hundred constituents in the city and county of Alexandria, and some four or five adjacent counties, assuming the name and form of a convention, solemnly framed and promulgated a paper called a Constitution—aye, sir, this miserable little bunting of a corrupt, unprincipled, audacious crew, they called a "Constitution" and it is this which Virginia had nothing to do with which she scorns and contemns; this miserable farcical, bogus, fraudulent, and rickety concern, that you, the Chief Magistrate of a great Federal republic, are, by the force of arms and other compelling Virginia to adopt, notwithstanding she had a Constitution regularly framed and ratified by the people and strictly republican, long before the disruption of the Union, and which you or the Federal Government had any power to subvert, and which had not been subverted when this magnificent piece of humbuggery, the Alexandria Constitution, was framed. It was an artful contrivance, sir, by the abolition wire-workers and their Virginia co-adjutors, to effect that which they feared the Lincoln Proclamation could not effect—the abolition of slavery in the State of Virginia.

This is the style of instruction which the people of Virginia are receiving from the revived organs or treason. Is not that a very mild sort of military rule which tolerates such defiance of authority.

MAXIMILIAN is drifting more and more into antagonism to the Papacy. He has got into difficulty with the priests of the country, and he flies directly into the face of the Pope's Encyclical. The Pope has openly rebelled and broken off relations with him, by sending his agent from the Vatican with marks of displeasure. The breach is growing broader, and Maximilian continues to offend the church party in Mexico and its head at Rome, by his policy; while, as a foreigner and a usurper, he fails to command the confidence and support of the liberals.

One of his last acts has been to address an order to the Minister of Public Instruction that free schools shall be established, and while all may attend without charge, the people shall be compelled to send their children for a prescribed period. He deals separately with the matter of religious education, declaring "the less the State meddles in religious matters, the more faithful it is to its mission." This declaration is, of course, in direct variance with the doctrine of the Encyclical; nor is it mitigated by the remark: "We have freed the church and conscience, and I wish to insure to the former the full enjoyment of its lawful rights and entire liberty in the education of its priests, without any interference of the State. But a part of the church's duty is religious instruction, in which, unfortunately, the clergy hitherto have scarcely taken any share. The parish priest is, therefore, ordered to give such instruction according to the books adopted by the government."

Maximilian is unfortunate. His best deeds contribute to his ruin. Placed where he ought not to be, whatever he does, increases his entanglements. Instead of planting a Catholic monarchy in Mexico, it would not be strange if he transferred his disagreement with the Papal authority to Austria. When driven from Mexico, as he must be, sooner or later, he may deem his controversy with the church a main cause of his failure, and will naturally cast the blame on others than himself.

A PAMPHLET has recently been issued by Dr. William Elder, of the Treasury Department, on the question, "How the western States can become the imperial power in the Union." Dr. Elder's answer—well reasoned and sustained by the amplest statistical evidence, like most that appears from his pen—is, that to secure empire the western States must aim at industrial independence; they must foster their manufactures, depend upon the home market and not the foreign, diversify their pursuits, and in short, do almost everything that the modern school of free trade advises them not to do. He remarks upon the insignificance of the foreign demand for their exports as compared with the domestic, shows how remarkable has been their gain in some interests fostered by the enforced protective system of the last four years, and points out some warnings which they have already received, as to an exclusive dependence upon agricultural pursuits.

BEHIND THOSE DESEDATE GATES, the lips of girlhood, there shone a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor—Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after-life to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant Sodont, we reply. Jy14-Stood.

COL. T. P. STAFFORD writes a letter to the N. Y. *World* predicting the failure of the Atlantic cable. He says there is no probability of sending more than three words a minute, and even at that rate the conducting power of the cable will be destroyed in ninety days.

"SALLIE," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me—you'll set me on fire."

"No danger of that," said Sallie; "you are too green to burn."

New Advertisements.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY, 15TH INST., A SMALL mouse-colored Terrier Pup, answers to the name of "Jennie." A suitable reward will be paid to any one leaving her at the United States Telegraph Office.

JOHN MORGAN, Jr.
July 17-18

LOST.

ON SATURDAY LAST, A BILL OF EXCHANGE, No. 1 & 2, issued by Messrs. Boeninger Bros., Baltimore, on Frankfurt on the Main, payable on demand being stopped, and being of no benefit except to the undersigned, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the undersigned.

H. SONNEBORN & CO.
111 Main street, opposite Taylor & Dry Good Store.

Public Notice.

THE PERSONS WHO CARRIED AWAY from the Second Ward Market House, a part of the Spouting recently taken down, are hereby notified to return the same or they will be prosecuted.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN to take away from the said Market House, any of the Shingles or spouting, now being removed therefrom, without my order. ROBERT BOND.
July 17-18

The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, AT WHEELING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, June 28th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY STATUTE, the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the redemption thereof, approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, and is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VIRGINIA, AT WHEELING, in the County of Ohio and State of West Virginia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, my hand and seal of Office, this 28th day of June, 1865.

FRANKLIN C. LARK,
Comptroller of the Currency.

The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, AT WHEELING.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
Washington, June 28th, 1865.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT "THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF WEST VIRGINIA, AT WHEELING, W. Va., a banking association organized for the circulation of a National Currency, secured by a pledge of U. S. Bonds, and to provide for the redemption thereof, approved June 30, 1864, having complied with the requirements of Section 45 of said act, and with the regulations of this department made in pursuance thereof, has this day been designated as a depository of Public moneys, except such as may be deposited by or in virtue of such designation will also be employed as a Financial Agent of the Government."

(Signed) F. E. SPINER,
July 6-65
Treasurer U. S.

SHERIFF'S SALE

—OF—
Lands and Lots Returned Delinquent

For the Non-Payment of Taxes for the years 1863 and 1864, in Ohio County, West Virginia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, at the front door of the COURT HOUSE of Ohio County, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 4 o'clock p.m., of that day, the following described Lands and Lots, much more than shall be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes on the same, with interest and commissions said taxes:—

Armstrong, F. R. Trustee,
1 lot, No. 10, Zane's Island, 1.00

same 1 lot, No. 18, " 1.00

same 1 lot, No. 19, " 1.00

same 1 lot, No. 20, " 1.00

same 1 lot, No. 21, " 1.00

same part lot, No. 22, " 1.00

same 1 lot, No. 23, " 1.00

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New Advertisements.

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